

Orleans County Monitor.

FOR TERMS SEE FIRST PAGE.
GEO. H. BLAKE, - 2 Editor.
BARTON, VT., SEPT. 1, 1879.

"Herald the People's Rights maintain,
Unbiased by influence and unbought by gain;
Here patriot truth for glorious prospects draw,
Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law."

Cyrus W. Field, of Atlantic cable fame, has had business with Samuel J. Tilden and he now remarks that there isn't money enough in the world to tempt him to have anything more to do with him.

San Francisco surgeons state that Kalleh shows the vitality of a grisly bear. He was shot with heavy slugs, but did not fall. He simply walked back into the temple. He has thus far shown remarkable strength and not been unconscious at all.

The indications are that the Hon. Henry L. Pierce of Boston, will be the next Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. He has developed an unexpected strength in the last fortnight. As mayor of Boston and member of Congress from his district he was unquestionably the right man in the right place, and if he is nominated he will be Mr. Butler and the Boston Globe can make up their minds in advance on that issue.

The bugle call for the regular Democrats of Massachusetts to come into camp and make arrangements to fight Butler are being sounded daily, and each time more spitefully, by the Boston Post. The Post is dead in earnest in this matter. It does not wish to be told that Butler was a war Democrat and it does not propose to fraternize with anybody who has been in the Republican ranks for fifteen years last past. The Post supported Greeley a few years ago and has an idea that campaign furnished it crow enough to last a life time.

The Tribune publishes interviews with a large number of prominent business men on trade prospects, and says the leading business men of New York express a belief that the times are steadily improving. The abundant harvests in the West and South are cited as the basis for this belief. A revival of manufacturing interests in different parts of the country is also mentioned as a proof of returning prosperity. Prices in all departments of trade are firm, with a tendency to rise. In many cases the volume of business for the past six months shows an increase over that of any corresponding period since 1873, and in every instance the volume of business thus far for the present season is considerably in excess of last year. Intelligence has been received that a more cheerful feeling exists all over the land than at any time since 1873.

News from Maine continues to be bright with the promise of coming victory. All Republican authorities in the State, editors and politicians, agree in saying that success is now assured. Our correspondent supplements this cheering chorus with figures which show that it rests on a sure foundation. He estimates that 8,000 Republicans who voted with the Greenbackers last year will return to their old party this year; that the combined Democratic and Greenback vote will be in the neighborhood of 60,000; and that the Republican vote will be between 65,000 and 70,000. The hard work which the Republicans have done is the main reason for this gratifying outlook, but they have had a powerful ally in the general revival in industry which resumption has brought. It is probably safe to say that there will be no Greenback party in politics after the verdict in Maine has been recorded.

—N. Y. Tribune.

Hayti, that miserable country of revolutions and tumult, seems to be drifting further and further from peace within its borders and the respect of civilization. The north is under the control of the liberals under Bazelaiz, and the south of General Lamotte, under the nationals. The provisional government despatched the war steamer "1804" with troops against the liberals, but the vessel has returned, unable to land troops at Cape Haytien or Gonaves. On the eighth the "1804" blew up in Port-au-Prince harbor and became a total wreck, several persons being killed and wounded. The catastrophe deprived the country of its only war steamer. The explosion is supposed to have been the result of party spirit among the officers. It is affirmed that the national party have sent for General Solomon, now living in Jamaica, to become the head of the government. The decision of the quarrel may cause a great deal of bloodshed and the complications an entanglement the result of which probabilities cannot be foreseen.

All but about \$5,000,000 of the 4 per cent. certificates have found their way back to Washington, been canceled, and have disappeared forever. It will be remembered that it was expected that these certificates would furnish an investment for a certain amount of the savings of the working people—using that phrase, for the lack of a better, to indicate those whose earnings are comparatively small. The experiment did not succeed. The only success which it had was to enable a few persons to get 4 per cent. bonds at nearly par, and a larger number to get a slight premium on the certificates obtained from the Government agents. The radical difficulty with the certificates as an investment for small earnings was, that money placed in them was not secure, under ordinary circumstances, to be readily got out again at need without loss. For a time this difficulty was removed by the demand for 4 per cent. bonds, into

which the certificates could be converted. But the history of the certificates shows that for their original purpose, they were a failure. It does not appear that the time has yet come when the Government interest-bearing debt is sufficiently stable in its market value, and its net return to the holder, to make it a safe investment for moderate savings.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

The first state election of much importance this fall is that in Maine, which takes place the second Monday, in September—the 8th. The Greenbackers and Democrats together were strong enough last year to defeat the Republican candidate for governor. This year these parties tried to unite on the Greenback candidate for governor, feeling sure that such a union would defeat the Republicans. But as the canvass has proceeded, a great many voters have been found who were Greenbackers last year, but this year have renounced Greenbackism and returned to the Republican party—so many that the Republican vote of the state will be as strong as ever. Encouragement, that took the place of doubt, has now grown to be strong confidence. The Maine Republicans feel sure of success. Secretary Sherman's speeches appear to have borne good fruit in Maine. There has been no gain to the Greenbackers, but there are hundreds of Democrats who will not vote for the Greenback candidate.

The election in Ohio takes place the second Tuesday in October. All the signs indicate a great Republican triumph in that state, and all the Democrats appear to expect it. Mr. Morrison of Illinois, who has made a tour of observation among the Ohio Democrats, finds a lack of enthusiasm, and talks on the subject as if he were considerably discouraged. The Cincinnati Commercial, well known as "an independent journal," says: "Everything points to a thundering Republican victory in Ohio this fall." We hope and expect that the Commercial's judgment of the situation will prove correct. There are various reasons why the Republican canvass is strong and hopeful, while that of the Democrats is discouraging. The influence of the extra session of congress is felt, and the Democrats have made the matter worse by maneuvering to draw the Greenbackers into their ranks. Mr. Ewing's very extreme Greenbackism is notorious; but Greenbackism has ceased to be a live power in politics, and Ewing himself, since he was nominated, has shown some indications of being afraid of his own record.

MORE ZEALOUS THAN DISCREET.

It really seems as though those out-throat chevaliers, the Mississippi Democrats, were allowing their zeal for the cause of reform to outrun their discretion, and getting so far in advance of the issue as to "outrun" the issue, and getting picked up by the enemy. Their murderous methods may challenge the admiration of "the wealth, intelligence and culture" of the solid South, and as long as those methods were used only to put a few negroes and white Republicans in their graves, and scarce those that were permitted to live away from the polls, no Northern Democrat called them in question; but up here in New England there are a few men who have always voted the Democratic ticket, who, to say the least, do not think it discreet just before a presidential election to deliberately murder, in a public street, in broad daylight, such a prominent member of the party as Col. H. M. Dixon of Yazoo county, Mississippi, for bolting the regular nomination.

To be sure, this murder was all regular. It was a part of the campaign mapped out by the Democratic State committee and tacitly approved by that polished specimen of the reconstructed rebel, Senator Lamar, and the brave and loyal patriots Barksdale and Singleton, and the whole Democratic delegation in Congress. And then, again, it was no worse than hundreds of other Mississippi murders, and not half as brutal as the Chisholm massacre, which no Democratic convention has ever condemned even in the mildest terms—but Col. Dixon was a Democrat. He never voted any other ticket. He was prominent in wresting the State from carpet-baggers and negroes, and in doing it, if report be true, killed his full share of the enemy, and on this account, if no other, he would seem to have been entitled to some consideration to which a Republican could lay no claim.

American manufacturers will be interested, and not encouraged, by the statement that there has been this year an increase of exports from Great Britain to the United States, as compared with the corresponding period of 1878. This is true of almost every article on the list, the largest increase being in cotton goods, silks, ribbons, wool, and pig and railroad iron. Although the general showing is not favorable to American manufacturing interests, the statement of the totals of British exports and imports is not flattering to British commerce, both branches of trade showing a decided decrease, as compared with the exports and imports of 1878. It is early to calculate with any degree of accuracy the changes in the balance of trade which will be made by an English demand for American grain and breadstuffs. A well-known English authority estimates the outcome of the British grain crop at a third less than the average. A large importation of wheat will be required. It will also be noted that agricultural reports from Central Europe indicate that a considerable deficiency in grain crops has been caused by long-continued drought.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONITOR.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1879.

While it seems certain that Mr. Tilden will be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, it is equally certain that there will be powerful opposition not only in his own state but in that part of the country which has been supposed to favor his candidacy most. Senator Wade Hampton is reported as saying to an interviewer that Thurman or Bayard will be the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency. Hampton's choice was thus announced: "I prefer Bayard; I prefer him as a man. I like his principles." The Senator thought that Sherman rather than Grant would be the Republican nominee. The word of Hampton goes a long way in South Carolina and other Southern States.

A strong effort is being made to get the standard silver dollar into circulation. The U. S. Treasurer has recently issued an order that one-tenth of all the amounts drawn from the Treasury in this city shall be paid in standard silver dollars. The local bankers are complaining loudly against the enforcement of the order, as they have not storage room in their vaults for the silver received. On the 1st of next month all the clerks of the Department here will receive one-tenth of their salaries in silver dollars. Every attempt heretofore made by the Department to put the new silver dollars into general circulation has failed.

Washington has reason to be proud of one of her citizens. He was one of the bondsmen of a defaulting bank cashier, and has not only promptly made up his share of the bond but relieved the other bondsmen of their share of the loss. He was the defaulter's father-in-law.

Five thousand is the majority Senator Blaine claims for the Republican ticket in Maine. Others believe it will be more. All Republicans unite in claiming the election of Governor and both branches of the Legislature. In the words of an intelligent Washingtonian now in the state "the woods are full of deserters from the Greenback wreck."

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

We suppose there are plenty of honest people and sensible people in Fall River, but, as far as appearances go, the knaves and the fools are in a decided majority down there. A good share of the capital invested there has been stolen by thieves and agents, and what is left is in a fair way to be wasted by the criminal folly of mill managers and operatives, who are now, as usual, engaged in a costly struggle over the question of wages.

Both sides are undoubtedly, to blame, and both are being severely punished, but at this distance it looks as if the mill owners were the most foolish, perhaps, inviting bankruptcy, but the operatives are losing, or deliberately throwing away, their bread and butter, and inviting starvation. This being the case, the result is not doubtful. The strike will end as ninety-nine out of every hundred do end—in the triumph of the corporations. The loss of wages to the strikers is about \$100,000 per week, and as they are, almost without exception, people who had nothing laid up to live upon, ten weeks of enforced idleness has reduced them to beggary and compelled them to eke out an existence upon the small contributions received from sympathizers elsewhere. The end to this manner of living will come before long, and they will have to go to work again upon employers' terms or become paupers. The loss of profits to the mills must be nearly \$200,000 per week.

A REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

Nothing is easier than to accuse a public servant of dishonesty. Many men do this thoughtlessly. They take it for granted that a man who has the opportunity to steal the public money will steal it. Others, and especially the talking politicians of the "opposition" party, use the accusation as a part of their political ammunition. They hurl charges of corruption at the office-holding portion of their opponents as though honesty and good faith were virtues to which every one who accepts an office at once bids farewell. That so sweeping an accusation is unjust need hardly be insisted upon; for if the Government were represented in all its branches by men as vile as the picture drawn of them, the nation would have been bankrupt in purse and character long ere this. Besides, what a slur is it upon the people themselves, from whose ranks the office-holders are taken? Many public servants have stolen the public money; there can be no doubt of that. But we do not believe it to be true that every American citizen only wants the opportunity of access to the public treasury to begin immediately to steal from it.

A good illustration of the groundlessness of this general charge of corruption in office is furnished in a letter from Mr. Raum, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to Secretary Sherman, directing attention to the faithful collection of the revenue throughout the United States during the past year. Commissioner Raum says:

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, I caused a careful examination to be made of the records and accounts of each Collector of Internal Revenue throughout the United States, with a view of ascertaining if the public moneys received had been properly accounted for. I have the honor of transmitting herewith a statement of the collections made by districts, with the name of each collector, and the amount collected and accounted for by him, from which it will be seen that the total collections of internal revenue during the past year were \$113,448,830, and that

the entire amount thus received has been duly accounted for and paid into the Treasury. These figures indicate a faithful discharge of a public trust, for which I have deemed proper to address letters of thanks to the respective officers.

The Commissioner further states that during the past three fiscal years the total collections of internal revenue have reached the great sum of \$343,098,173, all of which was duly accounted for. There remains in the hands of two collectors, who have been retired from the public service, about \$2,800, which has been reported to the proper officer for suit, and is believed to be collectible.

This is a remarkable showing. We doubt if a parallel to it can be found in the history of any Government on earth. It is creditable alike to the officers of the Bureau and to the nation whose servants they are. It shows fidelity, exactness, promptitude, careful supervision and a high sense of honor. It is with pain, therefore that we see in some quarters a disposition to belittle this notable achievement in order to break its effect in a partisan point of view. This is as unwise as it is ungenerous. The honest collection and accounting for of so vast a sum ought to be a subject of pride to men of every shade of politics, and we do not believe the American people will be unwilling to give this faithful public servant full credit for the efficient manner in which they have done their duty. Partisan abuse of such fidelity is poor policy; it will be pretty sure to react upon those who are so short-sighted as to resort to it.—*Examiner & Chronicle.*

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Special Correspondence.

New York, August 25th, 1879.

Our great railroad and telegraph magnate, Cyrus W. Field, has fallen out with an old friend, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, and the sad story has excited uneasily mirth. Mr. Field says he is disgusted with Mr. Tilden and will never again have social or business intercourse with him. He yearns, however, to see him but once more when he proposes to give him a piece of his mind. What Mr. Tilden has done to offend the old gentleman is not very clear. It is certain though that he has made \$1,000,000 in a few days in connection with the Elevated Railroad, by the practice of that judicious business principle of buying stock when cheap and selling when dear. Everybody knows uncle Samuel to be shrewd and to have succeeded in most similar enterprises. Mr. Field, it is believed, unloaded a quantity of the stock on the ex-governor when it was quoted at 14, and it was by no means certain that it would not soon be quoted at zero, and Tilden, a "strong legislative ally," Mr. Tilden obliged him, bought the stock, and when Mr. Field was half way across the Atlantic, sold it pocketing the difference. He has been interviewed and frankly acknowledges the corn.

of the almost continuous line of hotel villages that, centering at Coney Island, now fringe the coast near New York from Rath to Far Rockaway, has called attention to the flimsy structures themselves, and the inadequate means of protection they have against fire. The father of Coney Island, ex-Mayor Godfrey Fugate, owned the destroyed property. Four lives were lost, including the manager of the pavilion and two chambermaids. Kerosene was stored in a most careless way, in bulk, in the premises, and was handled by ignorant and heedless employees. There is no fire department in the neighborhood, nor is it thought even the most expert firemen could check a fire when once it had caught hold of these light timber buildings, dried to the most inflammable degree by the hot sun of summer. The expense of other materials is to great for the hotel people to even consider. There is one thing, people who are prudent will henceforth prefer not to sleep in the upper stories, picturesque and cozy as are the little balconied towers in the Gothic gables and towers. They stand some chance of escape down stairs.

Everybody knows what an awkward thing it is, when one has been appointed to some position of trust, to have to seek relatives or friends and ask them to go on the bond usually required—in other words to become personally liable for any financial irregularities, criminal or accidental, which he may in future commit, and this without the bondsmen's receiving, in most instances, any kind of compensation for the risk assumed. "It's only a matter of form, you know," says the applicant; but unfortunately experience, in late years especially, teaches that no man can tell how soon his bosom friend or his own brother may become reckless or dishonest under temptation. And this makes the matter still more awkward; for the person applied to cannot very well quote this fact to defend his refusal.

The filling up of New York Harbor by the willful breach of the laws by those sworn to guard them, has assumed such importance that again has a general outcry been raised against the Police Commissioners who are responsible for the outrage. An enterprising morning paper chartered a yacht, and for days reporters followed the street cleaning sows, noting their violations of all ordinances, and their observations were suddenly printed with a map, which fell like a thunder-bolt among the guilty officials, who at once bestirred themselves to effect a remedy by means so simple that one has to wonder why they never carried the plan out before. It is to have a stationary scow anchored in a sheltered place where the dumping out can be rendered, thence to be tugged out far to sea at the beginning of the ebb tide. Hitherto, the filth has been deposited as near shore as possible, at the dead of night, and usually at half flood.

One great New York institution is the annual Fat Men's Clambake, when stanch steamers are tenderly laden with a few of our well developed gastronomic giants and wend their way to some shady grove in fair Connecticut, where a mountain or succulent provender is leveled by the nimble knife and fork, and song and jest go round. Unfortunately this year the managers of the baks admitted as spectators numerous lean and hungry persons, who fell to on the provisions before the fat men could get to them, and voraciously made away with the best part of their dinner. Adipose tissues, however, beget good temper, and the cruel disappointment was philosophically borne. The newly elected president weighs nearly 600 pounds, and is comparatively light now. He was once heavier, and as a candidate, beaten by a much lamented Jerseyman of Dutch descent, who turned the scale at something over 600 pounds.

If the North accuses the South of barbarism because of the shooting of Mr. Dixon, the South can reply, "You're another!" because of the shooting of Mr. Kalleh—a foul and utterly unjustifiable murder. Mr. Kalleh is a Baptist clergyman who went from the East twenty years ago under a cloud and disco, where he became the popular pastor of a large congregation, with, however, greater popularity than good repute. He identified himself with the Workingmen's party, and became their candidate for mayor of the city, being a man of considerable oratorical power, though not above the suspicion of using it for personal advancement. Charles DeYoung is proprietor and responsible editor of the "Chronicle" which has had a greater reputation for the vigor and virulence of its editorials than for fidelity to truth or to considerations of public interest or personal courtesy. He and his paper were representatives of one of the political factions organized in opposition to the Workingmen's party. He announced his purpose to compel Kalleh to withdraw from the contest, and threatened to publish in the "Chronicle" a record of Kalleh's career unless he withdrew. This threat being treated with the contempt which it deserved, he proceeded to publish a long article of personal abuse, involving not only Mr. Kalleh, but his long-deceased father. In response, Mr. Kalleh, at a public meeting, attacked Mr. Young in a similar strain of personal vituperation, involving the reputation of his mother. Mr. De Young then woke up to the fact that personal scurrility was dishonorable in a political campaign, armed himself with a pistol, drove to the Metropolitan Temple, sent a messenger boy with word that "a lady wanted to see Dr. Kalleh," and when the latter appeared, shot him without notice, and without giving him an opportunity for defense.

at from fifteen to twenty thousand, were soon gathered to avenge the assassination. They were kept in restraint until Denis Kearney's appearance, and, to his credit be it said, he persuaded them to disband without overt violence—not by dissuading them from vengeance, but by assuring them, what is probably true, that, as the result of this murder, their party would sweep the city, and would then be able legally to punish the murder which now they could avenge only by illegal violence. It is a strange commentary on the condition of society in San Francisco that the disciple of a Master "who, when he was reviled, reviled not again," should have answered scurrility with scurrility as Mr. Kalleh did. A natural fruitage of the scattered seeds of scandal and abuse in the American press is seen in such a murderous affray as this. The death of Alexander Hamilton in a duel put a stop to dueling through all the Northern States. If the murder of Mr. Kalleh shall do something to check the outrageous personal scurrility in such papers as the San Francisco "Chronicle," Mr. Kalleh's death—if he should die, for at this writing there is a possibility of his recovery—would accomplish more for America than his life has ever done.—*Christian Union.*

Frank Dixon, the brother of the Yazoo victim, arrived at Washington Monday, to the complete surprise of his family, who did not expect him. He explains his sudden flight from Mississippi by saying that he became tired of going to bed with his shot gun every night, hourly expecting to be called upon by some of the mob that murdered his brother. He finally yielded to the counsel of his friends and left the State. He gives a very painful account of his brother's death. The wound which the latter received in his kidney from Barksdale's shot gun was so painful that while he was being carried to his residence on a litter he uttered the most agonizing shrieks. His funeral was largely attended, and on the same day the independents of Yazoo held a mass meeting, and determined to stand by the independent ticket which is still in the field. Mr. Dixon says that his brother seems to have had a premonition of danger, and that a few days before his murder he had begun to write a full statement of his relation to the Mississippi democracy, and the part he had played in its affairs. He did not finish writing the paper, but had 10 pages of it in his pocket when he was shot. Strange to say, although search was made for this paper as soon as the victim was taken to his house, it could not be found. There are people in Mississippi who believe that those who had been previously identified with Dixon became aware of the latter's intention to write a confession of his sins, and rather than run the risk of having the statement published, they decided to kill its author.

STATE NEWS.

A panther has killed seven lambs for Josiah Peck of Fairhaven.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Connecticut and Passumpsic River Railroad Company will be held at Newport, September 11.

The family of Peter Siple of North Ferrisburg, consisting of eight persons, have an aggregate weight of 1762 pounds. His six daughters are somewhat delicate, and tip the scales at only 217 pounds each.

Mr. Smith Wright of Williston is building what is undoubtedly the largest poultry refrigerator in all this part of the country. It measures thirty by forty by sixteen and will hold one hundred tons of poultry.

A Washington correspondent says: I hear that the family of Senator Edmunds of Vermont, who are now with him in Italy, experienced much benefit from the baths at Carlsbad, and that they are having a delightful European trip.

St. ALBANS BUTTER MARKET, Aug. 26.—Attendance good, receipt light, market firm, with slight advance in best lots. The quality is improving, selections sell quick. Quotations: Good to choice 10 to 15 cents per pound; selections, 14 cents.

C. D. Gates of Cambridge has accepted the challenge of E. N. Hyzer to play him for the championship of the Vermont board of the state, now held by Mr. Gates. It is probable that the trial will be held in Burlington, and that Mr. Baker, the most noted checker player in the country will be present.

Island F. Robinson, the earliest pioneer in the anti-slavery cause in Vermont, died at his home in Ferrisburg, Vt., August 25, aged 83 years. He was the personal friend of Garrison, Thompson, Giddings, the Tappans, William Slade, Alvan Stewart, and all the leading minds of the nation in that cause since 1832. The funeral took place Thursday.

Perry Marsh of Northfield, a veteran of the war of 1812, aged eighty-three years, was present at the reunion at Montpelier. The old hero was given quite a reception at the Pavilion Hotel, when he produced his life and played "Yankee Doodle," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and other selections, to the great delight of those present, who gave him enthusiastic applause.

A remarkable woman is Mrs. Taylor of Washington, aged 70. In her younger days she thirsted for a thorough knowledge of English, Greek and Latin, and being poor, she worked for her books and then studied them as she stood at her spinning-wheel. In this way she not only educated herself in the languages, but she learned classical and profane history, medicine, science and general literature.

Ely, Balch & Co., have completed extensive repairs about their fork works. They have raised their dam one foot, put in a new flume, added several pieces of new machinery, more than doubled their help of a year ago and have just started off at a brisk speed on foreign orders. Their business has very largely increased during the past year, and will continue to increase faster than ever, as it is fast becoming apparent that their wares are built to wear.

Freud Butler, the twelve year old son of Samuel Butler of Pittsford, was found by the family, one day last week, hanging from a hook in the bedroom, dead. The family had previously indulged in a discussion as to whether a person who was hanging could rescue himself from his position after strangling a little. Fred taking the ground that it could be done. He was warned not to try the experiment, but it is supposed he tried it with the above result.

The Burlington Free Press says that last Friday night, Francis V. Randall, Jr., who is understood to be a professional smuggler, drove into town from North Troy with an invoice of smuggled liquor, and the customs officers seized the whole concern, including seven gallons of liquor and a horse and wagon appraised at \$127. The same paper says that the smugglers have a depot somewhere up north, near the line, to which liquors are smuggled in large quantities and thence sent out in small consignments. The revenue officers are hunting up the thing and hope to suppress it shortly.

On the return of the excursion, picnic from Orwell to Queen City Park in Burlington on Friday, as the train neared the "dry bridge" in Whiting, John Newell of Orwell got on the steps in the rear of a car, caught hold of the iron supports and tried to get a look forwards by swinging outwards. He was repeatedly warned of the danger, but he had never been on a railroad train before, and did not realize it. He was struck by the bridge and fell through it to the bed of the brook, thirty feet. He was seen to fall and the train was stopped and backed to the bridge. He was taken to his home, the railroad officials doing all in their power for his comfort. It will probably prove fatal, and is a sad case, as he is the only support of his parents, who are poor.

BURLINGTON, VT., Aug. 28. The Farmers' Picnic at Queen City Park today was one of the largest gatherings ever took place in this vicinity, over 140 car loads coming by rail, hundreds of people by horse and on foot, many by teams. It is estimated that nearly 15,000 outsiders were in the city. An immense audience listened to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher this afternoon. His subject was a general consideration of the present condition of the country, and the address included an eloquent vindication of the republican form of government of New England, the speaker saying that never before was there a time when the people were so well off, schools, colleges and churches were steadily going up; religious dogmas modifying, for God is an eternal Reformer and theology must change its forms; there never was so profound a religious spirit in New England, not even when the Pilgrims sanctified Plymouth Rock. He said that he was to the Chinese, the Chinese are clean, industrious, kind people, that thrive where Americans starve. Let the Chinese come, and if any American sect can't fight their heathenism it is better to go under. Of the South he said: The South is coming up, the prospect there is better than at any time since the war, and the people are behaving better. There never was so much hope of the South as to-day, and when the present generation has passed away there will be no more trouble at the South. All will be united, and there will be only political excitement to lullify the jellied blood. After the speech Beecher took the train for the White Mountains.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The potato crop is very certain to be a large one in New Hampshire.

There have been twelve executions in Russia during the past year for political offenses.

There were twenty-nine new cases of yellow fever reported at Memphis on Tuesday, and only seven deaths.

Agricultural depression in Belgium in consequence of American competition has brought down rents 25 per cent.

The New Hampshire State Teachers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Keene, on October 18th and 19th.

The cotton crop this year is estimated at 5,250,000 bales, which at the average value of \$60 a bale will bring \$315,000,000.

The loss to the government by undervaluation of all kinds of goods since the repeal of the moiety law is estimated at \$25,000,000 annually.

As a sheep market Cincinnati stands ahead of all others in the country in the number of head received. The receipts for July were 106,000 head.

Boston Detectives have arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., the fourth and last of the quartette of Italians who were concerned in the murder of Mr. Frye.

The farm buildings of Mr. Samuel R. Noyes, in Bow, N. H. were burned on Friday night. Mr. Noyes lost his life in the burning buildings and foul play is suspected.

Orrin Gotham of Epping, N. H. ate 100 pounds of apples in 15 minutes, the effects of which he died on Saturday. He was 28 years of age and an employee of Bunker's Hotel.

Fifteen sheep out of a flock of sixty belonging to William Dodge of Stoddard, N. H. were killed by dogs on the 5th inst., fifteen others were fearfully bitten, and two are missing.

By a recent executive order 8,259,200 acres of the public domain on the north-eastern bank of the Missouri river in Dakota Territory, has been thrown open to settlement.

The Russian government is said to be on the point of signing a contract with the agents of certain American firms, for the construction of a number of cruisers at a cost of \$101,000,000.

Sir Edward Thornton, the English Minister at Washington, Hon. George William Curtis of New York, and Hon. Richard H. Dana of Boston, are visiting Secretary Everts at his Windsor farm.

It is estimated that the South will raise this year more cotton by half a million bales, twice as much sugar, and 12,000,000 pounds more of tobacco, than was ever before raised in a single year.

The noted "Castle Thunder" at Richmond, Va., used during the war as a prison for both federal and confederate prisoners, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The total loss of property will reach \$90,000.

Of the 80,250,000 English-speaking people in the world, 17,750,000 are Episcopians, 14,000,000 are Methodists, 13,500,000 Roman Catholics, 10,000,000 Presbyterians, 8,000,000 Baptists and 7,000,000 Congregationalists.

A suit to recover \$26,015,000 from the executors of the estate of W. S. O'Brien has been commenced at San Francisco. If the claimant should recover the twenty-six millions, he might almost afford to throw off the old fifteen thousand.

At a target-shooting match at Cleveland, Ohio, last week, a young man named Herman Wassermer, who had charge of the target, was shot and instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of one of the marksmen.

Hon. James Boothby Burke Roach, brother and heir to the second Baron Ferring of Ireland, has been killed by Indians on the Yellowstone river, where he had been hunting. Roach came to this country in May, and went west on a hunting tour.

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray told a reporter of the San Francisco Call on Tuesday that his entire indebtedness would not exceed \$19,000; that he had sufficient property to liquidate it, and that he should return East in a few days and put matters to rights.

The dwelling houses, barns, out-buildings, hay and grain of F. Hildreth and J. Josselyn in the east part of Lisbon, N. H., were totally destroyed by fire on Monday night. A defective chimney is the supposed cause. Loss \$4000; insured in the Royal Liverpool for \$2500.

Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby was arrested in Cincinnati Saturday evening by an official, who thought he detected in Mr. Locke some resemblance to a suspicious character. He remained in the cell for about an hour, when he was released by order of the Chief of Police.

The following new counterfeits are reported in circulation: \$1 National Eagle Bank of Boston; \$5 Globe National Bank of Boston; \$5 Dedham National Bank of Dedham, Mass.; \$5 Southbridge National Bank of Southbridge, Mass.; \$5 United States legal treasury notes of series of 1875.

Mr. Scott, very good English authority, in his annual letter, estimates the grain crops at a third less the average, amounting to a loss of \$125,000,000, to the cultivators, and that 16,000,000 quarters of wheat, will be required from abroad. Mr. Scott also estimates that the deficiency in the potato crop will cause a loss to cultivators of \$75,000,000 and the deficiency in beans, peas and rye a loss of \$15,000,000.

Congressman John S. Newberry has received from President Hayes authority to accept in his behalf the invitation extended to visit Detroit at the time of the State Fair. The President is to be in Youngstown, Ohio, on Sept. 10, and accompanied by Mrs. Hayes, will come from that point directly to this city, and remain till Sept. 19. They will while here be the guests of ex Gov. Baldwin. Upon one of the days mentioned it is expected that the President will address the visitors at the fair.

Not long ago instantaneous photographs of horses in action were taken by a San Francisco operator. The same method has been successfully applied to athletes, and now all the intricate movements made by men when boxing, wrestling, fencing, jumping, and tumbling have been instantaneously and exactly pictured. The first experiment was in photographing a man while turning a back somersault. He stood in front of the camera motionless, and at a signal sprang in the air, turned backward, and in a second was again in his original position. Short as was the time consumed in making the turn, 14 negatives were taken, showing him in as many different positions.



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